



Gazette.
JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices.

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, March 20, 1775.

Remainder of the NOV ANGLUS begun in our last

WALES was a little portion of the island of Great Britain, which the Saxons were never able to conquer. The Britons had reserved this tract of land to themselves and subsisted wholly by pasturage, among their mountains. — Their princes however, during the Norman period, and until the reign of king Edward the first, did homage to the crown of England, as their feudal sovereign, in the same manner as the prince of one independent State in Europe frequently did to the sovereign of another. — This little principality of shepherds and cowherds, had however maintained their independence, through long and bloody wars against the omnipotence of England, for 800 years. It is needless to enumerate the causes of the war between Lewellyn and Edward the first. It is sufficient to say that the Welch prince refused to go to England to do homage, and Edward obtained a new aid of a sixteenth from his parliament, to march with a strong force into Wales. Edward was joined by David & Roderic, two brothers of Lewellyn, who made a strong party among the Welch themselves, to assist & second the attempts to enslave their native country. — The English monarch however, with all these advantages, was afraid to put the valour of his enemies to a trial, and trusted to the slow effects of famine to subdue them. Their pasturage, with such an enemy in their country, could not sustain them, and Lewellyn 19 Nov. 1277. at last submitted; and bound himself to pay a reparation of damages: to do homage to the crown of England, and almost to surrender his independence as a Prince by permitting all the other Barons of Wales, excepting four, to swear fealty to the same crown. — But fresh complaints soon arose: The English grew insolent on their bloodless victory, and oppressed the inhabitants — many insults were offered, which at last raised the indignation of the Welch, so that they determined again to take arms, rather than bear any longer the oppression of the haughty victors. The war raged, some time, until Edward summoned all his military tenants, and advanced with an army too powerful for the Welch to resist. — Lewellyn was at last surprized, by Edward's General Mortimer, and fighting at a great disadvantage was slain with two thousand of his men. David, who succeeded in the principality, maintained the war for some time, but at last was betrayed to the enemy, sent in Chains to Shrewsbury, brought to a formal trial before the peers of England, and altho' a sovereign prince, ordered by Edward to be hanged, drawn and quartered, as a traitor, for defending by arms the liberties of his native country. — All the Welch nobility submitted to the conqueror: The laws of England, sheriffs, and other ministers of justice, were established in that principality, which had maintained its liberties and independency, 800 years.

Now Wales was always part of the dominions of England : " Wales was always feudatory to the kingdom of England. — It was always held of the crown of England, or the kingdom of England : that is, whoever was king of England, had a right to homage, &c. from the prince of Wales. — But yet Wales was not parcel of the realm or kingdom, nor bound by the laws of England — I mention and insist upon this, because it shews, that altho' the colonies are bound to the crown of England, or in other words, owe allegiance to whomsoever is king of England ; yet it does not follow that the colonies are parcel of the realm or kingdom, and bound by its laws. — As this is a point of great importance, I must beg pardon, however unenterprising it may be, to produce my authorities.

Comyns digest, v. 5. page 626. Wales was always feudatory to the kingdom of England.

Held of the crown but not parcel. Per Cook.
1 Roll. 247.—2 Roll. 29. And therefore the kings
of Wales did homage, and swore fealty to H. 2.
and John and H. 3.

And 11 Ed. 1. Upon the conquest of Lewellyn prince or king of Wales, that principality became a part of the dominion of the realm of England. — And by the Statute Wallis 12 Ed. 1. It was an-

nexed and united to the crown of England, *tanquam partem corporis ejusdem*, &c.—Yet, if the Statute Wallis, made at Rutland 12 Ed. 1. was not an act of parliament (as it seems that it was not) the incorporation made thereby was only an union *jure feudali, et non jure proprietatis*."

Wales before the union with England was governed by its own proper laws," &c. By these authorities it appears, that Wales was subject by the feudal law, to the crown of England, before the conquest of Lewellyn; but not subject to the laws of England:—and indeed after this conquest, Edward, and his nobles, did not seem to think it subject to the English parliament, but to the will of the king, as a conqueror of it in war. Accordingly that instrument which is called *Statutum Wallie*, and to be found in the appendix to the Statutes page 3, altho' it was made by the advice of the peers, or officers of the army more properly, yet it never was passed as an act of parliament, but as an edict of the king.—It begins not in the style of an act of parliament.—*Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hybernie, et Dux Aquitanie, omnibus fidelibus suis, &c. in Wallia. Divina providentia, que in sui dispositione, says he, nonfallit, inter alia dispositionibus suis munera, quibus nos et Regnum nostrum Anglie decorare dignata est, terram Wallia. cum incolis suis, prius nobis jure feudali subjeclam, jam tibi gratis, in proprietatem nostre domini, obseculis quibuscumque cessantibus, totaliter, et cum integritate convertit, et coronę regni predicti, tanquam partem corporis ejusdem annexit et univit.*

Here is the most certain evidence that Wales was subject to the kings of England by the feudal law before the conquest, tho' not bound by any laws but their own. 2. That the conquest was considered, in that day, as conferring the property as well as jurisdiction of Wales to the English crown. 3. The conquest was considered as annexing and uniting Wales to the English crown, both in point of property & jurisdiction, as a part of one body. — Yet notwithstanding all this, parliament was not considered as acquiring any share in the government of Wales by this conquest.—If then, it should be admitted that the colonies are all annexed and united to the crown of England, it will not follow that Lords and Commons have any authority over them.

This *statutum* Wallis, as well as the whole case and history of that principality, is well worthy of the attention and study of Americans, because it abounds, with evidence, that a country may be subject to the crown of England, without being subject to the Lords and Commons of that realm, which entirely overthrows the whole argument of Governor Hutchinson (and of Massachusettsis in support of the supreme authority of parliament, over all the dominions of the imperial crown.—

“ *Nos itaque, &c.* says King Ed. 1. *volentes predictam terram, &c. sicut et ceteras ditioni nostre subjectas, &c. sub debito regimine gubernari, et incolas seu habitatores terrarum illarum, qui alto et basso, seu submiserunt voluntati nostre, et qui sic ad nostram receperunt voluntatem, certis legibus et consuetudinibus, &c. tractari, Leges, et consuetudines, partem illarum hactenus usitatas eorum nobis et proceribus regni nostri fecimus recitari, quibus diligenter auditis, et plenius intellectis, quasdam ipsarum de concilio procerum predictorum deleuimus, quasdam permiximus, et quasdam correximus, et etiam quasdam alias adijungendas et statuendas decreuimus, et eas, &c. obseruari volumus in forma subscripta.*

And then goes on to prescribe and establish a whole code of laws for the principality, in the style of a sole legislator, and concludes,

Et idcirco vobis mandamus, quod premissa de cetero in omnibus firmiter observetis. Ita tamen quod quæstionesque, et quoduncunque, et ubicunque, nobis placuerit, possimus predicta statuta et coram partibus singulis declarare, interpretari, addere sive diminuerre, pro nostro libito voluntatis, et prout securitati nostræ et terræ nostræ predictæ viderimus expedire.—

Here is then a conquered people submitting, to a system of laws framed by the mere will of the

conqueror, and agreeing to be forever governed by his mere will.—This absolute monarch then might afterwards govern this country, with or without the advice of his English lords and commons.——

To shew that Wales was held before the conquest of Lewellyn, of the king of England, although governed by its own laws, hear lord Coke, 2 Inst. 194, in his commentary on the statute of Westminster. "At this time viz. in 3. Ed. 1. Lewellyn was a prince or king of Wales, who held the *same of the king of England, as his superior lord, and owed him lige homage and fealty*; and this is proved by our act, viz. that the king of England was *superior dominus, i. e. sovereign lord of the kingdom or principality of Wales.*

Lord Coke in 4 Inst. 239. says "Wales was sometime a realm, or kingdom (realm from the French word *royaume*, and both a regno) and governed *per suas regulas*," and afterwards, "But *jure feudali*", the kingdom of Wales was holden of the crown of England, and thereby as Bracton saith, was *sub potestate regis*. And so it continued until the 11 year of king E. 1. when he subdued the prince of Wales, rising against him, and executed him for treason."—"The next year, viz. in the 12 year of king E. 1. by authority of parliament, it is declared thus, speaking in the person of the king (as ancient statutes were wont to do) *divina providentia*," &c: as in the Statute *Wallie* before recited.—But here is an inaccuracy for the *statutum Wallie*, was not an act of parliament, but made by the king with the advice of his officers of the army, by his sole authority, as the Statute itself sufficiently shews.—Note, says Lord Coke, "diverse monarchs hold their kingdoms of others *jure feudali*," as the duke of Lombardy, Cicill, Naples, and Bohemia of the empire, Granada, Leons, of Aragon, Navarre, Portugal of Castile, —And so others.

After this the Welsh seem to have been fond of the English laws, and desirous of being incorporated into the realm, to be represented in parliament, and enjoy all the rights of Englishmen, as well as to be bound by the English laws.—But Kings were so fond of governing this principality by their discretion alone, that they never could obtain these blessings until the reign of Henry the Eighth, and then they only could obtain a statute, which enabled the king to alter their laws at his pleasure:—They did indeed obtain in the 15 Ed. 2. a writ, to call 24 members to the parliament at York from south Wales, and twenty four from North Wales, and again in the 20 Ed. 2. the like number of 48 members for Wales, at the parliament of Westminster. But lord Coke tells us “that this wise and warlike nation was long after, the *statutum Wallie* not satisfied nor contented, and especially, for that they truly and constantly took part with their rightful sovereign and liege lord, king Richard the second, in revenge whereof they had many severe and oppressive laws made against them in the reigns of H. 4. H. 5. &c. all which as unjust are repealed and abrogated. And to say the truth, this nation was never in quiet, until king H. 7. their own countryman obtained the crown. And yet not so really reduced in his time, as in the reign of his son H. 8, in whose time certain just laws, made at the humble suit of the subjects of Wales, the principality and dominion of Wales was incorporated and united to the realm of England; and enacted that every one born in Wales, should enjoy the liberties, rights and laws of this realm, as any subjects naturally born within this realm should have and inherit, and that they should have knights of shires, and burgesses of parliament.—Yet we see they could not obtain any security for their liberties, for lord Coke tells us, “in the act of 34. H. 8. it was enacted, that the king’s most royal majesty should from time to time change, &c. all manner of things in that act rehearsed, as to his most excellent wisdom and discretion should be thought convenient, and also to make laws and ordinances for the commonwealth of his said dominion of Wales at his majesty’s pleasure.—But for that

See Essay on the Canon, & Feudal
Jonathan Sewall & see declaratory act
tion. of rights, pa. 81 b. - Bill of rights, page

Lost, supposed to be stolen, a large

I O be sold, it apply'd for immediately, a likely, healthy, industrious Negro Woman, about 29 Years of Age, an excellent Cook, and understands all Sorts of House Work. She has no Breed, and can be recommended for her Handy. Inquire of the Owners.

O N:
and GH

1732

(in the Reminders, turn to the last Page.)

(3) By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Marjoram, arrived at New York in 7 Weeks from Palmyra, under the Ship Chautley, Capt. Spain, arrived at Philadelphia in a short Passage from Bristol, and have the following interesting Advices, viz.

(5) L O N D O N, December 24. GOVERNMENT received some important dispatches from Boston on Saturday night last, which are kept secret.

The unanimity of the American Congress, the moderation of their demands and the firmness of their resolves, have confounded the Ministry, and struck their advocates dumb. The Bernard's, Hutchinson's, Knox's, Maudslott's, who have been constantly representing the opposition in America as a contemptible faction, aiming at a dissolution of all dependence on this country, and the destruction of the acts of trade and navigation, are now discovered to be false and malicious incendiaries.

It seems to be the opinion of all true lovers of their country, that nothing will heal the unhappy divisions between this country and America, but calling forth Lord Chatham and his friends, who have equally the confidence of both countries, are most likely to reconcile them.

Dec. 26. The resolution of the Americans, relative to their exporting nothing from thence to England, will affect government more than may be generally imagined. Even in the article of tobacco they will sustain vast loss; for the duty on 532 that commodity only for the present year, it seems, amounts to upwards of 220 cool.

It is said that a plan is now in agitation in the cabinet, to conciliate matters between the mother country and the Americans, by repealing the disagreeable acts, and admitting them to be represented by 80 members in the House of Commons.

Dec. 28. A Privy Council is summoned to meet this day at St. James's, said to be on American affairs.

Some business of great importance is on the carpet, as not an evening passes, but a Cabinet Council is held at the house of some of the members of the Cabinet.

It continues to be rumoured, that a change in the Ministry will take place in a short time, but that it will only be a change of some few men.

It is said that orders are given for several frigates to be fitted out immediately to sail for America, to be stationed there, in order to cruise along the coasts, to prevent any ammunition or arms being sent to the Americans by any foreign power.

Jan. 3. Orders are sent to Ireland to take up 2000 ton of shipping in government service.

Jan. 4. It has been intimated to some considerable Merchants, that the Ministry will be ready to meet any conciliatory measures that may be proposed with respect to America; and it is wished by many that the meeting of the American merchants this day may be productive of some scheme that may bring about matters before they are carried to too great a length.

It has been calculated that Great Britain sustains a loss of upwards of 1000l. per day, exclusive of government duties, while this nation continues at variance with her American colonies.

Jan. 5. Lieut. Dundas is arrived express from General Gage, on board the St. Lawrence armed schooner. We are informed that circular letters have been sent to all the Members now at their country seats, to require their early attendance in parliament, as some affairs of importance are to be taken into immediate consideration.

We have the pleasure to hear, that repealing the American Acts is determined on in the cabinet. Yesterday several chests of ordinance stores were shipped in the river for North America.

A Great Personage is said to have inspected all the papers which have been received relating to the unhappy transactions at Boston, and that he has been pleased to make memorandums on the most remarkable passages they contain.

Jan. 9. Lord North has declared, that so far from the meetings of American and West-India merchants being disagreeable to him, he, on the contrary, wishes for nothing more than as much information as possible on the American business to be laid before the parliament as speedily as possible.

It is reported that two Noblemen of distinguished abilities will speedily embark for America, by commission, in order to enquire into the grievances complained of, and on other matters of consequence.

The misunderstanding between Great Britain and the States General, is likely to become serious, occasioned by their furnishing the Americans with several Articles of commerce.

N E W Y O R K, MARCH 13.

Extract of a Letter, dated London, January 5, 1775. I AM amazed to find how little the importance of America, and the connexion of the two countries, are strictly understood:—Indeed people

see Index, under Congress, Continental. 11. see pa. 606, & Index, under Resolves. A. See indexes, under

Barnard, Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4. See indexes, under Hutchinson, Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4. Our former agent!

See Opposition, in Index, under Towns, County, Representatives, Assembly, Congress, Continental. 12. See list of Grievances, pa. 971. See list of Resolutions, pa. 591. See list of Acts, pa. 591.

are now listening to information, and beginning to feel and foresee bad effects from the present quarrel; whence the late measures are becoming matter of general censure.—We have good reason to believe Administration is at present greatly embarrassed. From every quarter I learn, that the Ministers themselves are desirous of adopting conciliating measures.—The great difficulty, I guess, is to erase past measures, and their baneful consequences.—The different addresses from the American Congress are generally adopted and admired;—that to the King is not yet come abroad, but 'tis said he is much pleased with it, as polite and sensible.

Some think the project concerted is, for the King to take up the matter, and strike something new, as of himself, to screen the Ministers, and prevent a change of them. The project becomes daily more and more popular, and your friends increase. I hope Providence will scatter the clouds, that a glimpse may be had of the land, before the ship is fast aground.

In another Letter, of the 6th of January, 1775, there is the following passage.

There were two meetings yesterday,—one of the North-American merchants, and another of the West India merchants;—they severally appointed committees to address the House of Commons:—They are at the same time stimulating the large manufacturing towns to address also:—The matter grows serious.—People begin to feel and fear.

Extract of another letter from London, Jan. 3, 1775.

We shall not give you or any other person with whom we have formerly had connection in New-York, or other parts of North America, cause to censure us, by sending over books or other things, until you have again a general and free authority to import goods as heretofore.

We hope your just ground of complaint will speedily be removed.—Lord North, who is at the head of Administration, is in great tribulation; owing, in a great measure, to the well-timed, sensible, and spirited pamphlet of Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress. These proceedings, we hope, will have the desired effect: They are re-printed in this place, and are circulating in every part of the kingdom.—The two Houses of parliament have adjourned for the holy days, and will not assemble again till the 21st inst. the principal business the House of Commons will proceed upon, will be the North-American grievances, and by the next packet you will certainly know whether the act passed last session, and others made some years back, will all, or a part of them, be repealed.—The merchants, particularly trading to North-America, meet together this week with a view to petition his Majesty, that he would recommend it to his Ministers, to be early on the affairs of America, and grant the prayer of their petition by rescinding the Acts. The petition from the General Congress to the King was presented to him by Lord Dartmouth last week;—his Majesty has ordered it to be laid before his Parliament.

Extract of another letter from London.

People in general here are in favour of America: the manufacturing towns will, in general, petition. The Ministry are resolved to grant some particular privileges to the province of New-York, in order to draw them off from the other colonies, which, if they effect, they will carry their point;—if not, they will certainly give over their present pursuit.

Extract of another Letter from London, dated Jan. 4, 1775.

The reasons why I hope the unhappy differences (between Great-Britain and the colonies) will soon subside, are these following, viz.

That the deliberations of that celebrated body of gentlemen, who constituted the General Congress are held in the highest esteem, by every sensible man in this metropolis.—Our great patriot Lord Chatham has declared, that he wants words to express the great satisfaction he received in reading them; and that he does not think there are 52 men besides in the universe that could have done what those gentlemen did,—and that they must have been divinely inspired in their glorious work.

(What think ye of the Congress now?)

This day the merchants of London, trading to America, met at the King's arms tavern, in Cornhill, by appointment, to consider of matters to be laid before the Parliament; they have accordingly appointed a committee of gentlemen for each colony, to consider of the importance of the American trade to this country, and it is said all the manufacturing towns in England are upon the same plan.

The committee appointed here for the colonies are, For New-England, Champion, Bromfield.

New-York, Pison, Blackburn, Sergeant.

Philadelphia, Neat, Mildred, Barclay.

South-Carolina, Greenwood, Nutt, Rolleston.

N. Carolina, Woodbridge, Brigden, Russell.

Virginia, Atthaws, Gift, Campbell.

Maryland, Mollison, Norton, Hanbury.

P R O V I D E N C E, March 16.

We learn from New-York, that the Ship Beulah, which lately sailed from thence, having in a clandestine Manner landed Part of her Cargo in New-Jersey, the Inhabitants assembled, and destroyed the Goods. Search was making after the Owner, and it was thought he would not escape with his Life, if discovered.

B O S T O N, March 20.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Dec. 24, 1775, to a Friend in this Town.

The Proceedings of the General Congress and of your Colony have had every Effect you could wish, upon the People, the Parliament, the Ministry and the Merchants.—The Petition of the Continental Congress was presented through the Hands of Lord Dartmouth.—The Answer was in these Words, "His Majesty has been pleased to receive the Petition very graciously, and to say, that as it was a Matter of great Importance, he would lay it before the two Houses of Parliament."—The Ministry begin to disavow individually the late Measures, and to accuse Mr. Hutchinson as the Instigator of the whole.—You have every Thing to expect from that Firmness and Unanimity which have thus shaken their Councils, confounded their Plans, and set them mutually at variance.—Perseverance in the same Spirit, is that alone which will obtain effectual Redress.—Appearances are certainly favorable, but not so as to justify the least Remission of those Measures which have produced this Temper.

Another Letter says, "I have been in the Country with Lord C. M.; he very highly approves of the Petition of the Congress. The interior Cabinet which rules every Thing, appear convinced of the Necessity of Redress, but are determined to give it with as little Grace as possible.—They had two Councils to decide upon receiving or rejecting the Petition: the first was divided, the second had a Majority for receiving. The Fact is, that the cogent Reasoning on which your Demands are founded, meets the Approbation of the Public, and renders your Cause irresistibly popular."

Another Letter of Dec. 28, says, "Notwithstanding the pacific Appearances held out, there is a Determination to persist in the present System and Measures."

Another Letter dated January 4, says, "The Number of your Friends among the People at large increases every Day.—The Ministry are determined to persevere in the great System of American Taxation. They are alarmed at the Unanimity of the Congress and the People of the Massachusetts Bay, and their Provincial Congress, which are universally approved of here by the Friends of English Liberty.—My earnest Advice is, to persevere for the worst, and persevere in the Plan adopted by the Congress.—Lord Chatham and Lord Temple approve entirely of the Proceedings of the Congress. For Heaven's Sake, for your own Sake, and that of Posterity, do not relax your Vigilance."

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 7, 1775.

The firm Union of America, and the wise, temperate and yet spirited Conduct of Massachusetts Bay, is terrifying to your wicked Enemies here.—The Merchants and Manufacturers are exceedingly alarmed.—A Meeting of the American Merchants on the 4th was unanimous for a Petition.—In this Proceeding, London will surely be aided by Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, &c. as some of the principal Merchants and Manufacturers in those Places have wrote most pressing to their Correspondents in London to begin; stating in affecting Terms, the exceeding Distress of the Poor, from the very first beginning of the Stoppage of their Trade.—It is fashionable now to applaud America, as it was this Time last year to vilify and traduce you.—Lord C. M., Town and Shute are much your Friends.—The Ministry are much frightened at the Unanimity and spirited Firmness of America, with the right Claims of this Country, if they persevere.—The People here will not bear it.—If they rescind every thing, they must lose their Places, which is the next most terrifying Thing to an Imprachment.—In this Situation, I have no doubt of their encouraging Petitions to a certain Degree, hoping that by doing something, the People here may be quieted and America divided. I therefore beseech you not to be deceived by flattering Appearances.—Prepare for the dernier Resort, and adhere most religiously to the Plan adopted by the General Congress."

A Ship is arrived at N. York from England in Ballad.

Letters from England by the Packet say That it is not denied but large Sums have been sent to New-York for the Purpose of Bribery.

See indexes, under

Our former agent!

See indexes, under

We hear from Shirley, that on the first Day of this Instant, a Sheep belonging to Lieut. Obadiah Sawtell, of that Place, brought four Lambs, all of which are likely to live. An extraordinary Instance, and worthy of special Observation at this Day, when the Increase of that useful Animal is so greatly needed.

[The Letter signed A Wm, containing an Extract of a Letter from England, Jan. 11, 1775, receiv'd last Saturday Evening, contains such important Intelligence, that we should be glad to know the Authenticity of it before its Publication.]

The Committee of Inspection of this Town appointed to execute the Resolutions of the Continental Congress, upon information given them, against such Persons as sell, buy, or use any India Tea, contrary to the 3d Article of the Association, hold themselves obliged to conform to the 11th Article of the said Association in publishing the Names of such Persons as shall violate them.

Third. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever, nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares, or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

Thursday last the following Remonstrance was presented to his Excellency.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,
WE the selectmen of the town of Billerica, beg leave to remonstrate to your excellency, That on the 1th of this instant March, one Thomas Dutton, an inhabitant of said town of Billerica, was tared and feathered, and very much abused by a party of his majesty's 47th regiment, under the command of lieutenant colonel Nesbit. As guardians for said town, and from a regard to the liberties and properties of its inhabitants, we cannot but resent this procedure. Your excellency must be sensible that this is an *high infraction* on that personal security which every Englishman is entitled to; and without which his boasted constitution is but a name.

It is sufficiently unhappy for us, that we find troops quartered among us for the purpose of enforcing obedience to acts of parliament of Great-Britain, in the highest sense iniquitous, cruel and unjust. It is still more unhappy, if this troops instead of preserving the character which British troops were had, should pour in additional insult, and be guilty of the most brutal outrages. We hope your excellency will take some proper steps for accommodating this affair, for we assure you, we cannot, consistent with our duty, pass this matter over. We have been told by your excellency, that you never meant to disturb the intercourse between the town and the country. Confiding in this, we have passed and repassed in our usual manner. We therefore hope your excellency will make it evident by your conduct, that you are determined the intercourse shall be preserved, and we be not buoyed up with promises, which in the end, we unhappily find, not to be depended upon. Lieutenant colonel Nesbit is an officer under your excellency's command: Of you, therefore, we DEMAND satisfaction, for the insult committed by him. We think it is in your power. We beg your excellency, that the breach now too wide between Great-Britain and this province, may not by such brutality of his troops, still be increased. We assure you, for, it always has been, and still is, our sentiment and prayer, that harmony may be restored; and that we may not be drove to the last distress of nations.

But may it please your excellency, we must tell you, we ARE DETERMINED, if the innocent inhabitants of our country towns, (for we must think this man innocent in this affair,) must be interrupted by soldiers in their lawful intercourse with the town of Boston, and treated with the most brutish ferocity, we shall hereafter use a different style from that of petition and complaint.

If the grand bulwarks of our constitution are thus violently torn away, and the powers on earth prove unfriendly to the cause of virtue, liberty and humanity, we are still happy. We can appeal to him, who judgeth righteously; and to him, we cheerfully leave the event.

To his Excellency General GAGE.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And Sold opposite the Court-House in Queen-Street.
The fifth Chapter of the first Book
of the **AMERICAN CHRONICLES** of the Times.

All Persons that are Indebted to the Estate of Mr. Francis Johnson, Distiller, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Balances to Mary Johnson, Administratrix on said Estate. And those to whom the Estate is Indebted, are requested to render their Accounts in order for Payment.

N.B. The Distilling-Business carried on as usual, where she begs the favour of former Customers and others.

New-England RUM.

To be Sold by JOSEPH SPRAGUE, at his Distill-House near the North Bridge in Salem, a large Quantity of choice New-England RUM, cheap for Cash, or Molasses.

See the Committee, p. 629. & see resolves, p. 606. & see Index under Congress Continental. See indexes under Tea. (1) See Agreements, p. 519, 536, 604, 606, 627, 681. (2) See Tea Act, p. 735, Vol. 1. (3) See page 693. & of the opponents of the english constitution, viz. magna Charta, p. 799, 1050, petition of right, p. 916, Bill of Rights, p. 920. & see List of Colonies, p. 921.

BOSTON, March 18, 1775.
THE Public are hereby informed, That Yesterday two young Women, living in an use in Mr. Hall's Lane, at the North Part of the Town, were taken with the Small-Pox, and immediately removed to the Hospital at New-Boston.
By Order of the Select-Men,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

Just Published,
And Sold by EDES & GILL in Queen-Street,
A surprizing Instance of Divine Grace,
displayed in the Conversion of a REVENUE-OFFICER, and his CALL to be a sincere and benevolent APOSTLE of JESUS CHRIST. Illustrated in a SERMON preached at Gloucester, July 31, 1774. By EBERNEZER CLEVELAND, V. D. M. and Pastor of a Church in Gloucester.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by HENRY KNOX in Cornhill, Price 1/6d.

THE Farmer refused; Or, a more impartial and comprehensive View of the Dispute between Great-Britain and the Colonies, intended as a further Vindication of the Congress. In Answer to a Letter from A. W. Farmer, intitled a View of the Controversy between Great-Britain and her Colonies: Including a Mode of determining the prelate Disputes finally & effectually.

THOMAS FULL, now living in Marblehead in the County of Essex, Mariner, of lawful Age, testify and say, that whereas it has been reported that I informed where those Cannon were which a Detachment of the 64th Regiment under the Command of Col. LESLIE went to seize; And whereas this Suspicion arises from the Boat in which I lately went to said Marblehead going into Salem just before the Soldiers Arrival at Salem; I never knew where the Cannon were lodged, and therefore could not possibly give any Information about them; and further declare that I never knew of the said Boat's going into Salem until the Master told me of it. (S)
THO'S FULL.

Boston, March 18, 1775. } MR. Thomas Full appeared and made Oath that the above Testimony by him subscribed is true.
Before me, JOHN HILL, J. Pacis.

William Turner,
Respectfully acquaints his Friends, both in Town and Country, that he purposes opening a Dancing-School THIS DAY, at Concert Hall, to teach Minuets, English Country Dances and Cotillions. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who design to favour him with the Tutelage of their Children, may be assured the utmost Order and Decency shall be preserved.

Dancing Academy.

THOMAS TURNER, begs leave to acquaint the Public, he has open'd a School opposite William Vassall's, Esq; to teach the elegant Art of Dancing, in the most improved Taste, viz. Minuets, Cotillions, Hornpipes and English Country Dances. Those Parents to whom it may be agreeable, to confer on him the Tutorage of their Children, may depend on such Care and Assiduity, as shall prove greatly to their Advantage. Any Gentleman or Lady not inclining to attend the public School, shall be waited on with Pleasure and Attention.

English SPADES—or SHOVELS—

To be sold by HARBOTTLE DORR,

At his Shop in Union-Street.

A Quantity of the BEST English Spades, at a VERY LOW Rate, IMPORTED LAST MAY. As a good Assortment of Ironmongery, Brandy, Cutlery and Pewter Ware:—Such as Nails, Smith's Anvils and Vises—A fine Assortment of Brass Kettles—Pewter of all Sorts—Steel per half Faggot, Shit, &c. &c. &c. NONE OF WHICH HAVE BEEN IMPORTED SINCE THE PORT WAS SHUT UP: Or purchased of ADDRESSORS, PROTESTERS or IMPORTERS LAST FALL.

N. B. CASH given for any Quantity of old Lead, or Pewter.

CORNISH'S N. England Fish Hooks

Of all Sorts (prov'd by several Years Experience) much superior to any imported) warranted of the best Quality, to be sold at Wholesale by **Lee and Jones,**

At their Store near the Swing Bridge,

Where they also have for Sale,
A Beautiful Variety of Brocades and Flower'd Silks, India Taffeties and Gragrams, black Padufoys and Armozents, Muslins—Cream colour'd and Glass Ware per Crate, blue and white China Cups and Saucers, Kippen's Snuff, Paper Hangings, low priced Watches, Gold and Silver Lace and Buttons. —ALSO, Nails of all Sorts, to be delivered at Salem or Marblehead.

TO BE LET,
(for a Term not exceeding Four Years.)

A large and convenient Tenement, with a commodious Shop, a good Yard and Pump: near the Mill-Bridge, and fronting the Lane leading to Union-Street.

N. B. It may be accommodated to two Families. Enquire of John Barret, and Sons, at their Store adjoining to said Tenement.

All Persons that have any Estate with the Estate of Thomas Howard Yeoman, deceased, are desired to Thomas Newcomb, of said Estate, as soon as may be.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE SOLD.

By **BENJAMIN CHURCH,**
At his usual Place of Sale,

On **THURSDAY** Evening next,

A general Assortment of EUROPEAN ARTICLES, viz. BROAD CLOTHS, Lamb Skins, Kerseys, Rattens, Serges, Dufts, Baises, Bedticks, Lish Linnens, Stamp Handkerchiefs, Muslins, &c. &c.—House Furniture, as Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c.—A large Quantity of Wearing Apparel, an Easy Chair, Mahogany Frame, &c. Also an Eight Day Clock.
To begin at SIX o'Clock in the Evening.

To be Leased for one or more Years, and may be entered upon immediately.

A Farm in Roxbury, 4 Miles distant from Boston, lately occupied by Sir William Pepperrell, containing 60 Acres of Mowing, Orchard and Pasture Land, pleasantly situated, bounding on Jamaica Pond—having thereon a Dwelling-House of three Floors, with four Rooms on each. A Building containing an elegant Hall 30 Feet by 24, and a green House. Also Stables, Coach and other Out Houses. The whole accommodated for a Gentleman of Fortune. Roxbury, March 10. Esquire of Edes & Gill.

At GOULD'S Auction-Office,

In Back-Street, (near his former Office,) On **TUESDAY** the 28th Instant,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A Collection of new and old BOOKS, belonging to Mr. William Greaves, deceased, and others. N. B. The Books may be viewed the Day before the Sale.

New Auction Room, Dock-Square,

On **FRIDAY** next, at Ten in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at HUNTER'S Auction-Room.

A Great Variety of English GOODS, as usual. WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Also sundry Sorts of House Furniture (The Particulars in the Thursday's Papers.)

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On **WEDNESDAY** the 22d Day of March Instant, At Eleven o'Clock Beforenoon, at the Royal-Exchange Tavern in King Street, Boston, pursuant to a Vote of the Proprietors of the Kennebeck-Purchase from the late Colony of New-Plimouth, passed the Sixteenth Day of November last:

The following Tract of Land to be set up in undivided Twelfths, at 100. L. M. for each Twelfth, being about 6000 Acres to a Two fth.

A Tract of Land situated North-West from Fort-Halifax, and lying on each side of Little Norridgewalk River, and within 15 Miles of Kennebeck River, in the W. fth side thereof, containing about 72000 Acres.

Provided nevertheless that if any Proprietor of the said Kennebeck Purchase shall chuse to retain his Share of the said Tract, and shall on or before Wednesday the 15th Day of March Inst. pay to Henry Alline, jun. Clerk of said Proprietors, his Proportion of 1200. L. M. which is 100. L. M. to one Twelfth, and 10 more or less, according to his Share or Interest in said Propriety, than such Share or Interest of the said Tract shall be reserved to him, but if Payment be not made on the said 15th Day of March Inst. then the whole of said Tract will be sold on said 22d Day of March Inst. without such Reservation.
By Order of said Proprietors,
HENRY ALLINE, jun. Prop's Clerk.

Donations receiv'd since our last. (9)

From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Gloucester, Cape Ann, Calh. £. 117 0 4
Eastham, North Parish, 7 16 0
Machpel, From the Rev. Mr. Gideon Hawley's Parish, 0 18 0
Yarmouth, (Cape Cod.) West-Parish, 5 6 8
From Mr. Nathaniel Goodwin of Plimouth Twenty Bushels Corn.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Newport, Cash, £ 78 3 9

PENNSYLVANIA.

300 Barrels Flour, 3 Ton of Bar-Iron, and 3 Tons Nail Rods, by Captain Williams.

VIRGINIA.

Westmoreland County, 1002 Bushels Corn, and 90 Bushels of Wheat, by Captain Leighton. (9)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.

54 Whiter. One Black.
And Six from the Army and Navy.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at BOSTON, for the present Week.

Monday, 51 min. aft. 1 } Friday, 30 min. after 5
Tuesday, 45 min. aft. 2 } Saturday, 23 min. aft. 6
Wednesday, 40 min. aft. 3 } Lord's Day, 20 min. af. 7
Thursday, 35 min. aft. 4 } Moon 12 Q. 24 10 4

the subjects of the dominion of Wales, &c. had lived in all dutiful subjection to the crown of England, &c. the said branch of the said Statute of 34 H. 8. is repealed, and made void by 21 Jac. c. 10.

But if we look into the Statute itself of 27. H. 8. c. 26. we shall find the clearest proof that being subject to the imperial crown of England, did not intitle Welchmen to the liberties of England, nor make them subject to the laws of England.

"Albeit the dominion, principality and country of Wales justly and righteously is, and ever hath been incorporated, annexed, united and subject to and under the imperial crown of this realm, as a very member and joint of the same; wherefore the king's most royal majesty of mere droit, and very right, is very head, king, lord and ruler; yet, notwithstanding, because that in the same country, principality and dominion, diverse rights, usages, laws and customs be far discrepant from the laws and customs of this realm, &c. Wherefore it is enacted, by king, lords & commons, "that "his" (i. e. the king's) said country or dominion of Wales shall be, stand and continue for ever from henceforth, incorporated, united, and annexed to and with this, his realm of England; and that all and singular person and persons, born or to be born, in the said principality, country, or dominion of Wales, shall have, enjoy, and inherit, all and singular freedoms, liberties, rights, privileges, and laws, within this his realm, and other the king's dominions, as other the king's subjects naturally born within the same have, enjoy, and inherit."

"§ 2 enacts that the laws of England shall be introduced and established in Wales: and that the laws, ordinances and statutes of this realm of England forever and none other shall be used and practiced, forever thereafter in the said dominion of Wales. The 27th § of this long Statute enacts, that commissioners shall enquire into the laws and customs of Wales, and report to the king, who with his privy council, are empowered to establish such of them as they should think proper. — § 28 enacts that in all future parliaments for this realm, two knights for the shire of Monmouth and one burges for the town, shall be chosen and allowed such fees as other knights and burgeses of parliament were allowed. — § 29 enacts that one knight shall be elected for every shire within the country or dominion of Wales, and one burges for every shire town, to serve in that and every future parliament to be holden for this realm. — But by § 36 the king is empowered to revoke, repeal and abrogate that whole act, or any part of it, at any time within three years.

Upon this Statute let it be observed 1. That the language of Massachusetts "imperial crown is used in it: and Wales is affirmed to have ever been annexed, and united to that imperial crown, as a very member and joint: which shews that being annexed to the imperial crown, does not annex a country to the realm, or make it subject to the authority of parliament: because Wales, certainly before the conquest of Lewellyn never was pretended to be so subject, nor afterwards ever pretended to be annexed to the realm, at all, nor subject to the authority of parliament, any otherwise than as the king claimed to be absolute in Wales, and therefore to make laws for it, by his mere will, either with the advice of his procees, or without. 2. That Wales never was incorporated with the realm of England, until this Statute was made, nor subject to any authority of English lords and commons. 3. That the king was so tenacious of his exclusive power over Wales that he would not consent to this Statute without a clause in it, to retain the power in his own hands of giving it what system of law he pleased. 4. That knights and burgeses, i. e. representatives, were considered as essential and fundamental in the constitution of the new legislature, which was to govern Wales. 5. That since this Statute, the distinction between the realm of England and the realm of Wales, has been abolished, and the realm of England, now, and ever since, comprehends both; so that Massachusetts is mistaken, when he says, that the realm of England is an appropriate term for the ancient realm of England, in contradistinction from Wales, &c. 6. That this union and incorporation was made by the consent, and upon the supplication of the people of Wales, as Lord Coke, and many other authors inform us so that here was an express contract between the two bodies of people. — To these observations let me add a few questions.

Was there ever any act of parliament, annexing, uniting, and confolidating any one of all the colonies to and with the realm of England or the kingdom of Great-Britain? — 2. If such an act of parliament should be made, would it upon any principles of English laws and government, have any validity, without the consent, petition or supplication of the colonies? — 3. Can such an union and incorporation, ever be made, upon any principles of English laws and government, without admit-

ing representatives for the colonies in the house of commons, and American lords into the house of peers? 4. Would not representatives in the house of commons, unless they were numerous in proportion to the numbers of people in America, be a snare rather than a blessing? 5. Would Britain ever agree to a proportionable number of American members, and if she would, could America support the expence of them? 6. Could American representatives, possibly know the sense, the exigencies, &c. of their constituents, at such a distance, so perfectly as it is absolutely necessary legislators should know? 7. Could Americans ever come to the knowledge of the behaviour of their members, so as to dismiss the unworthy? — 8. Would Americans in general, ever submit to septennial elections? 9. Have we not sufficient evidence, in the general frailty and depravity of human nature, and especially the experience we have had of Massachusetts and the junio, that a deep, treacherous, plausible, corrupt minister, would be able to seduce our Members to betray us, as fast as we could fend them?

To return to Wales: In the Statute of 34 and 35 of Henry 8. c. 26. — We find a more complete system of laws and regulations for Wales. — But the king is still tenacious of his absolute authority over it. — It begins "our sovereign lord the king, of his tender zeal and affection, &c. to his obedient subjects, &c. of Wales, &c. hath devised and made divers sundry good and necessary ordinances, which his majesty of his most abundant goodness, at the humble suit and petition of his said subjects of Wales, is pleased and contented to be enacted by the assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons, &c."

Nevertheless, the king would not yet give up his unlimited power over Wales, for by the 119 § of this Statute — the king, &c. may at all times hereafter, from time to time, change, add, alter, order, minish and reform all manner of things afore rehearsed, as to his most excellent wisdom and discretion shall be thought convenient; and also to make laws and ordinances for the common wealth and good quiet of his said dominion of Wales, and his subjects of the same, from time to time, at his majesty's pleasure.

And this last section was never repealed, until the 21. Jac. 1. c. 10. §. 4. —

From the conquest of Lewellyn to this Statute of James is near 350 years, during all which time, the Welch were very fond of being incorporated and enjoying the English laws; the English were desirous that they should be; yet the crown would never suffer it to be completely done, because it claimed an authority to rule it by discretion: It is conceived, therefore that there cannot be a more

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or Assembly at their Session begun and held on the 27th Day of May, 1772: granted a Tax of one Penny, half-Penny per Acre, upon the Lands of the Non-Resident Proprietors in the Town of ASHBY, in the County of Middlesex; — And whereas said Tax has been duly Assessed and Published agreeable to the Law; and some Proprietors or Owners of said Land neglected or refuse to pay the same. — And whereas the General Court by said Act did empower the Assessor to choose by the said Town of Ashby to Assess the same; to sell so much of delinquent Proprietors Lands as should be sufficient to pay said Tax, and other incidental Charges: — And whereas the Owners of the following are Delinquent in paying said Tax, viz.

Men's Names who drew the Lot, or whose names were drawn.	What Right.	No. Acre.	L. s. d. q.
Hen. John Willard, &c.	28 38 42	668	4 2 6 0
Col. Josiah Willard, part	57 83 53	37	0 4 8 0
Zachariah Willard, &c.		19	0 2 4 0
Col. Fitch, two	54 64	139	0 17 4 0
Col. Fitch, four	54 64 26 60	151	0 18 10 0
Col. Fitch, two	54 60	169	1 1 1 0
Hugh Hall, Esq; part	73	58	0 7 3 0
Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, &c.	47 48	37	0 4 7 4
Edward Emerson, &c.	62	43	0 5 3 0
Zachariah Emory, &c.	29	50	0 6 3 0
Emory, Southwick, &c.	29	50	0 6 3 0
Peter Prescott, &c.	45	145	0 13 1 2
Sarah Conant, &c.	26	106	0 13 3 0
James Nicholas, part	78	71	0 8 10 0
Timothy Weston, part	63	9	0 1 1 0
Gore, &c.		60	0 7 7 0
Capt. Daniel Stickney, &c.	38	34	0 4 3 0
Peter Atherton, &c.	37	66	0 8 3 0
Jonas Prescott, &c.	6	40	0 5 0 0
Jonathan Hill, part of		30	0 3 9 0

Men's Names formerly belonging to Lauenburg. —
 Jer. Allen, Esq; Mea. Lots 1
 Col. S. B. own, part of a farm on
 Hon. J. J. Willard, part do. on
 Robert Paul, &c.
 Col. Sam. Brown, Farm on
 Deacon Gibson, &c.
 James Billings, &c.
 Lieutenant Marble, &c.
 Abraham Gibson, &c.
 Joseph Lee, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Delinquent Proprietors, that so much of their Lands will be exposed to Sale, at public Vendue, at the House of Captain Samuel Stone, Innholder, in said Ashby, on the 13th day of June next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continued by Adjournment, if need be, to the 26th Day of said June, as will be sufficient to pay said Tax, and other intervening Charges; unless prevented by Payment of said Tax, and the Charges that have already arisen, to the Assessor, before the above-said Day.

Attest, February 27, 1773.
 JONATHAN LOCKE, Assessor.
 SAMUEL STONE, Esq; Innholder.

complete and decisive proof of any thing, than this instance is, that a country may be subject to the crown of England, the imperial crown; and yet not annexed to that realm, or subject to the authority of parliament.

The word crown, like the word throne, is used in various figurative senses, sometimes it means the kingly office, the head of the common wealth, but it does not always mean the political capacity of the king — much less does it include in the idea of it lords and commons. — It may as well be pretended that the house of commons includes or implies a king. — Nay it may as well be pretended, that the mace includes the three branches of the legislature.

By the feudal law, a person or a country might be subject to a king, a feudal sovereign three several ways.

1. It might be subject to his person, and in this case, it would continue so subject, let him be where he would, in his dominions or without. — 2. To his crown, and in this case subjection was due, to whatsoever person or family, wore that crown, and would follow it, whatever revolutions it underwent. — 3. To his crown and realm or state, and in this case it was incorporated, as one body with the principal kingdom, and if that was bound by a parliament, diet, or cortes, so was the other.

It is humbly conceived, that the subjection of the colonies by compact, and law is of the second sort.

Suffer me, my friends, to conclude by making my most respectful compliments to the gentlemen of the regiment of royal Welch fusiliers. — In the celebration of their late festival, they discover'd that they are not insensible of the feelings of a man for his native country. — The most generous minds are the most exquisitely capable of this sentiment. — Let me intreat them to recollect the history of their brave and intrepid countrymen, who struggled at least 1100 years for liberty. — Let them compare the case of Wales with the case of America, and then lay their hands upon their hearts and say, whether we can in justice be bound by all such parliament, without being incorporated with the kingdom.

NOV ANGLUS.
 (To be continued) p. 699

This day PUBLISHED,
 The Royal American MAGAZINE;
 Or, universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement, for February 1775. And sold at Greenleaf's Printing Office in Union-Street near the Market.

AN Oath sworn from the Subscriber, last Tuesday, a Servant Boy named Tristram, who is about 17 Years. These are to procure all Profits from barter, trading, or employing said Servant at any Time, or trading him upon any Account. And all Masters of Vessels are hereby forbid from carrying said Servant away as they will be obliged to answer therefor under the Pain and Penalties of the Law in that Case made &c. provided. Dated at Scituate, this 6th Day of February, A.D. 1775. WILLIAM COLE.

Lost, supposed to be stolen, a large Silver Spoon, marked R. F. S. — Any Person that will bring it in, or deliver it to the Printer, here, shall have a handsome Reward for their Trouble.

Duncan Ingraham, Junr.
 Embarked for England, earnestly requests all those who are indebted to him, either on Book, Note or otherwise, to call, as soon as may be, and pay their respective Balances at his Store in Water Street. Where he may be had a few prime Articles of English Goods at the first Cost, for Cash only.

Boston:
 Printed by EDES and GILL
 1775.

See some of their spiritual rights, viz, magna Charta, p. 790, 1050, — Petition of right, p. 816, — Bill of rights, p. 1053, Vol. 2. — Jonathan Sewall. — See common law, p. 964, Vol. 3. — & p. 691. — See the junio, page 655, 669, 670, & see essay on the canon, & Feudal Law, p. 159, &c. Vol. 1. (1) see our Charta, p. 1077, Vol. 2. (2) see index under Troops, & see declaratory Act, p. 524, & last of liberties, p. 600.